

# Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VI.

BISMARCK, D. T., MONDAY 20. 1879.

NO. 34.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

### NEWS GOBBLED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

**The Reno Investigation**—Girard's Testimony—Savage Sioux—Gen. Sherman Upholds the Militia—The Geneva Award Bill Passed—The Army Bill—Miscellaneous Notes.

*[Special Dispatch to The Tribune.]*

RENO

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—Girard's testimony before the Reno court Saturday was more adverse to Reno than any yet given. It was substantially as predicted in the Bismarck dispatches.

THE SIOUX.

Two runners from the hostile Sioux camp in the British possessions reached the Cheyenne agency Friday. They are Minneconjous, and say there are about 400 lodges of Minneconjous and Tansars that won't come into the agency and settle down.

UP HOLDS THE MILITIA

Gen. Sherman, in an interview, vigorously upholds the action of the military at Camp Robinson in the late Cheyenne difficulties, and says the Indians were treated just as they deserved to be. They had no more regard for the lives of the soldiers than they did for dogs, and it was folly to try to extenuate their crime by soft words.

ENLISTED SIOUX.

Pet. Cloud, in an interview with Lieut. Schuyler of Gen. Crook's staff, consented to allow some Sioux scouts from his band to be enlisted to hunt the Cheyennes.

GENEVA AWARD.

The Geneva award bill or substitute of offered by Frye, passed the House by 113 to 93. It delegates insurance premium claims to the third position, and deducts any sums paid back in diminution of said premiums, so that only actual losses shall be paid before the court.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A noticeable feature of the caucus of Democratic senators for the last few days, is the absence of southerners. The object of the caucus was to adopt a plan of action on Edmunds' resolution, and for an extra session. There was no decided action reached. Thurman said the Senate had virtually acknowledged the validity of the late constitutional amendments a dozen times, and that he would read the records when Edmunds' resolution came up.

BUTLER OPPOSES.

Butler will oppose the motion that Potter will make in the House to-day for authority to investigate the cipher dispatches, on the ground that they were private telegrams.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

Mrs. Emeline B. Wales and Mrs. Emily Young Williams, two Mormon ladies from Utah, are in Washington to petition Congress against the hardships which the decision of the supreme court will work upon the innocent and the women and children.

PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Henricks is in Washington looking over the presidential question, and says he perceives the drift is towards Thurman, rather than himself. He is said to be endeavoring to reconcile the difference in financial policy between eastern and western Democrats, and he assures the eastern men that the west will meet them on an acceptable policy.

NO PROMOTION.

The principal clause in the new army bill as adopted by the committee, is that there shall be no promotion above the rank of captain, except in the engineer corps, and that no officer below the rank of Major shall be transferred to the regular list except he be unfit for service.

ARRESTED

United States Marshal Turner, District Attorney Mayer, and Dimick, clerk of the United States court, have been arrested at Selma, Ala., on a writ of the State court, for refusing to produce before the latter, the ballot boxes, etc., being used as evidence in the United States district court. The district attorney has been released on habeas corpus, but Turner and Dimick are still in custody.

GOING TO RUMBLE.

It is announced on good authority that Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, are going to resume business.

PANICKY FEELING.

Recent fire in New York has caused a panicky feeling among the weaker insurance companies.

SUSPENDED.

Wm. Leads, chief clerk of the Indian bureau, has been suspended for difference of opinion with Commissioner Hay.

REDUCTION.

The Iron Trade Employers' Association of Liverpool, have notified their employ-

ees of a reduction of 7½ per cent. after January 1st.

### ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS.

#### Why Are Not the Indian Goods Forwarded.

The solving of the Indian question appears no nearer a successful termination than ever. Abuses, the most glaring, creep out every day. Not the least among the many which have been discovered in this immediate neighborhood, is one which should call for summary action on the part of the Indian Bureau. On an examination of the freight houses at the landing, any one may see tons upon tons of Indian goods, received at this point during last fall, destined for the up-river agencies, and comprising clothing, medical supplies, machinery, etc., etc., the requisitions for which it is learned from some of the agents, were put in as far back as last April. Many of these goods the Indians are actually suffering for, especially the medicines and clothing; yet here they lay in the Bismarck freight houses and will lay until the opening of river navigation in the spring, or say for four months yet to come. The fearfully cold weather which has existed here must damage more or less the medical supplies, and certainly render some of them useless, incurring a heavy loss. As these are the articles which the government pays the highest prices for on contract, and which should be sent forward immediately, it is hard to say where the blame for this sorry state of affairs exists, but exist it does, most emphatically. The goods now here are destined eventually for the Lemhi, Crow, Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Birdtail, and other agencies. It is also said that the freight houses at Sioux City contain large amounts of Indian goods, under the same circumstances. It has been stated that a large part of these goods were received during the month of December last, for shipment up the river, which the veriest idiot would know was frozen nearly solid weeks before. The railroad agent at Bismarck has stated that a few years ago goods arrived here the same way, and at his own expense he had the medicines stored in a frost proof place, the bill, for which he settled out of his own pocket, and he yet awaits re-imbursement therefor. With such an existing state of affairs it is hardly reasonable to suppose that his patriotism would induce him to protect the goods under similar circumstances afterwards, and events have proved that he didn't. Inspector Hammond would undoubtedly find a rich field for examination, were his footsteps to tend this way soon.

### OFFICIAL OPERATIONS.

#### The Court Martial Now at Fort Lincoln.

It is a hard matter to learn much of the internal workings of general courts martial as the military are usually very reticent in such matters. Still THE TRIBUNE has gleaned an item concerning the court now in session at Fort Lincoln.

It is well known that Col. French, of the Seventh Cavalry and Lieut. Bronson, of the Sixth Infantry, have been ordered before this court for trial. In the case of the former officer it is understood that the trial hangs fire owing to the absence of important witnesses for the defense, and it is hardly probable that the case can reach an early conclusion.

In the case of the latter officer, although not much is known at present, yet from certain rumors it is believed that serious objections are being raised by the defense against speedy trial.

Prominent among the understood reasons is the absence of several very important witnesses, and the difficulty attending upon their traveling at this season. At present writing the court is not in session owing to the sickness of one of its members.

#### Hazen's Position.

Gen. Hazen has written the following letter to one of the editors of the Deadwood Times:

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4, 1879.—MY DEAR MR. SCOTT. I have to thank you for your favor of the 27th ult., and the newspaper slip. As to the unfortunate Stanley business, none can regret it more than myself. But I am driven to require public scrutiny of his acts. Without provocation, either of rivalry or personal act, Gen. Stanley, for seven years inspired by some—to me unknown—motive, has sought to wrong me, and stain me as an officer and man, till now common decency requires that his conduct shall be examined. I have neither sought it nor wished it, but since he has courted it, and put me in a position that I must act, he must now abide the consequences of his own acts. Very truly, W. B. HAZEN.

#### Help Him Along.

*[Morris Tribune.]*

If some of our delinquent subscribers had paid, it was our intention to have bought an overcoat this winter, but as they did not come to time, we concluded to come down a peg and invest in a pair of gloves and overshoes; but as time passed, and none of the D. S. put in an appearance, we changed our mind, and made ourselves happy by imagining how we would look in "biled shirt," but this pretty bubble has also burst, and now we will be happy if we get sufficient stamps to purchase a spool of thread—we have the rag—to attach a much needed patch on that portion of our apparel which occupies the chair.

### A GAY TIME WITH GOBLINS.

#### BISMARCK'S MEDIUM ROLLICKING WITH THE SPIRITS.

Wonderful Revelations from Beyond the Grave—Gradual Development of Madame La Secher—The Story of a Put Up Job Authoritatively Denied—Public Seances Discontinued.

#### THE SPOOKS.

Since the earlier revelations by THE TRIBUNE of the remarkable spiritual manifestations under the auspices of Col. Sweet and Madame La Secher, some of the most respectable people of Bismarck have taken an interest in the seances, and as the medium develops under the Colonel's manipulations, the nature of her communications grows more and more startling. Col. Sweet is thoroughly in earnest in his work, and in order to bring himself physically more *en rapport* with the spirit land, has taken to low diet and perfect care of himself. Madame La Secher has apparently passed through the sphere of the evil spirits and has acquired a high social standing among the blessed, with whom she

GAMELOTS IN HER TRANCES, and from whom she receives messages far more coherent and satisfactory than any that have ever characterized the ordinary circle.

At a recent sitting a prominent clergyman of Bismarck asked some questions concerning a matter of which no one but himself and his wife were cognizant, and when the medium related what he had done, the reverend gentleman was dumbfounded, and his good wife almostainted. While in a dairying state, the medium has imparted some extremely valuable information to several gentlemen, and at a seance last night she shocked two citizens by private communications which they

#### REFUSE TO REVEAL.

but which they say are startling in their fidelity to facts already in their possession.

It has been stated by some gossips that this whole spiritualistic racket is a set up job, born of a spirit of deviltry and originated and carried out by the editor of THE TRIBUNE. A reporter for this paper interrogated Mr. Huntley on the subject, and catechised him severely, but Mr. Huntley denied all knowledge of the affair, and disclaimed any interest in it, further than the natural curiosity which every man has when confronted with the mysterious. He had attended a few of the sittings in his journalistic capacity, and not otherwise, and he concluded with the remark that when he had time to go fooling around with spirits, they would be of that character that exhilarate rather than depress, and of whose origin and genuineness the label would be sufficient guarantee.

#### The Colonel has erected

#### A CABINET

and expects that Madame will soon be able to materialize the friends who have employed her as a medium of communication with this world. Beyond the changing of the letters, and the discoloration of the water spoken of in last week's issue, there have been no physical manifestations, but Madame has been rapidly developing up to the point when she will be able to produce in person those with whom she now converses.

Col. Sweet has concluded to discontinue the public receptions for a while, and confine his efforts to private seances, or "developing circles," as they are called, until he can present Madame in a less nervous state, and insure the success of all her undertakings.

#### Two New Steamers.

From John A. McLean THE TRIBUNE learns the following facts concerning the two new boats which have been built for the Coulson Line: The length of the hull is 250 feet; breadth, 48 feet; depth of hull 14 1/4 feet. Two high pressure engines, 18 inch diameter, 7 feet stroke; four boilers, 42 inches in diameter, 26 feet long; size of wheel, 19 feet diameter, 36 foot buckets. The cabin main hall, 144 feet long and 14 feet wide; will have ten state rooms in the ladies' cabin, 7 1/2 x 8 feet, furnished with bedsteads, and sixteen state rooms in the gentlemen's cabin—making in all twenty-six state rooms for passengers, with a Texas above the cabin sufficiently large enough to accommodate the boat's crew. All staterooms will be fitted with woven wire spring mattresses and the best of bedding. All cabin furniture will be walnut, and the very best manufacture. Each cabin will be provided with a piano, and no effort will be spared to make them comfortable to the traveler. They will be named respectively the "Montana" and the "Dakota," and the former will be under the command of Capt. Nick Buesen.

#### Rollingpin's Racket.

*[St. Louis Times.]*

Commodore Rollingpin's Illustrated Humorous Almanac for 1879 is just out and is better than any of its predecessors—chuck full of wit, humor, wisdom and mirthful illustrations. The calendar and astronomical calculations are carefully prepared and adapted to all parts of the country. Among the good things in the miscellany are "The Man who Yelled 'Centralia,'" "The Old Settler—a Christmas Story," "The Wabash Ranger," "He wanted to be Counted In," "Commodore Rollingpin's Lecture," "Evangeline—Nineteenth Century," etc., etc. Rollingpin is one of the brightest, freshest humorists in the country, and his almanacs

are sold, bought and eagerly read everywhere. His humor is always original and kindly—free from all coarseness and venom and productive only of laughter and good feeling. He has summed up his assistance in the work just issued our most original and versatile caricaturist, Jim, whose artistic sketches contribute largely to the value of the almanac.

#### OYSTER SUPPER.

To be Given by the Ladies of the Episcopal Society.

The ladies of the Episcopal Society are preparing to entertain their friends on Wednesday evening of this week, Dec. 22, at the vacant store room in Raymond's brick block, next door to the post office, where they will serve oysters, in every style, cold turkey, ham, pork and beans a la Boston style, pastry of every description, with tea and coffee fit for the Gods. Everything at reasonable prices and served with neatness and dispatch. Many of our best people are interested in the efforts of these ladies to sustain the Episcopal service in Bismarck. The public are cordially invited to assist in making this season of refreshment for the inner man a success. The room is the best in the city for the purpose and has been secured through the kindness of Mr. Raymond. It will be an excellent opportunity for business men to get their meals and for families to enjoy a season of recreation. It is to be hoped they will have a happy time.

#### Love's Triumph.

*[Fort Dodge Gazette.]*

A marriage which took place in Pocahontas county lately amid surroundings that might be expected to dampen even the ardor of young love has just been reported to us. The swain, a stout young farmer of Pocahontas county, after the usual course of smooth sparkling, had prevailed upon the maiden freckled to name the day. She fixed an early one, and he obtained a license in Pocahontas county. The girl lived just over the line in Calhoun county. The evening set for the marriage was a rainy and dismal one, but the minister arrived at the bride's house to perform the ceremony. All the preparations were made, when preliminary to the ceremony the minister asked to see the license. When it was shown there was shown there was trouble, the minister refusing to proceed unless they went over into Pocahontas county. The house was only a few rods from the line, but it was dark as Egypt and raining by the bucketful without. However, everybody was anxious and nobody afraid, and out they went.

The pig-pen was over the line, and toward it the party steered. The minister mounted the fence to get out of the mud, and wound his legs among the boards to brace himself up, the couple grabbed hands, and while the bride's brother held a lantern to illuminate the job, the ceremony was performed.

#### Made a Difference.

*[Detroit Free Press.]*

Saturday forenoon a young man of about twenty, nearly enveloped in a linen duster, was wandering through the Detroit City Hall with his Mary Ann, and he was several times overheard to say:

"Mary, I'd die for you—would for a fact."

After seeing the various rooms, he left her on the steps while he hunted around for a place to buy soda-water. In crossing the street he was run into by a velocipede, and he got up yelling like an Indian. The officer on duty at the hall ran down and asked him if he was hurt.

"Hurt! I'm all mashed to kindlings!" was the reply.

"But I heard you say you were willing to die for the girl in the gray dress up there."

"I don't keer a penny for what ye heard!" exclaimed the young man, as he danced around on one leg. "I want you to understand that there's just as much difference 'twen dying for a gal you love and collidin' with a two-wheeled velky as there is 'twen a three-cent mouth organ and a brass band of angels! I want to begin a lawsuit right off!"

#### The Army Bill.

In a letter to a friend Ben Butler thus discusses the measure for the reorganization of the army:

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.—DEAR SIR:

I am so pressed for time that I can say but a word about the army reorganization.

In the first place, it is a bill to abolish the constitutional office of secretary of war.

Second, it is a bill to make the general-in-

chief the despot of the army.

Third, it is a bill to enable the Providence tool company to sell the large number of muskets

which they have on hand to the United States government.

Fourth, it is to turn over the army of the militia of the United States to private contractors without any

uniformity of guns, equipments, or ammu-

nition, leaving that to be settled by the caprice or fancy of each State.

I do not go into other demerits of the bill, because

I have already stated enough to insure my hearty opposition in congress and out.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

#### On With the Road.

*[Fargo Republican.]*

Three hundred thousand ties have been contracted for and are now being delivered along the Northern Pacific track on the Minnesota division to be used in the construction of the new one hundred miles extension west of the Missouri river this year. It is expected that they will commence being shipped forward early in

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

## CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Joseph Dowd, was hanged at St. Andrews, Charlotte county, New Brunswick Jan. 14, for the murder of Thomas Edward Ward, at New River, last September.

Charles Etheridge, the St. Paul absconding defaulter, has been found and has made restitution of \$25,000 in cash, and \$5,000, in property. He relented and made restitution under the influence of his wife.

Eight stills have been seized in Stan-ley county, North Carolina, and eight distillers arrested. One of the raiding party was shot. Seizures were made at Bennettsville and Walhalla, South Carolina, but the property taken at the latter place was recaptured by a band of Georgians.

The Bismarck Tribune gives an account of a murder at that place, on New Year's eve. James Brooks was the victim and the murderer was Corporal Roland. The murder took place at a ball or orgie given at a house of ill-fame, and was the result of an old grudge. A first fight was begun, during which Roland drew a pistol and shot Brooks in the head, killing him instantly. Roland is in jail.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Joseph Wenett, aged 105 years, died at the St. Paul City hospital a few days since.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. Jan. 11th amounted to \$2,026,450, as stated in a Washington dispatch.

Another congressman is dead. Representative Schleicher died about 11 o'clock on the night of Jan. 10th.

A change is soon to be made in the offices of the United States collector and Mar-hall of New Orleans.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, was inaugu-rated, Jan. 13th, with imposing ceremonies. Over 5,000 people were present.

Hon. Columbus Deiono, ex-secretary of the interior, is dangerously ill at his residence in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Thomas L. Nelson as United States Judge of the district of Massachusetts.

The President has nominated, Nelson C. Sherman postmaster at Cleveland, his 'em of postmaster there having expired.

Senator Thurman has sent a third communication to the Blaine Teller com-mittee, calling their attention to points to be examined.

The Postler committee have resolved to investigate the cipher telegrams, and ask the House to grant additional appropriations for that purpose.

A court martial has been appointed for the trial of Lieutenant Commander Kells, who sent an extraordinary letter to Senator Kellogg, during the time of the Yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans.

A New York telegram of Jan. 9, says, at 12 o'clock at night Madora Anderson had completed her 2,320th pedestrian quarter mile in the same number of consecutive quarter hours.

Action in honor of the memory of the late Caleb Cushing was taken Jan. 10th, by the bar of the United States Supreme court at Washington. Secretary Evans presided.

The Nevada legislature have elected John P. Jones, United States Senator, by the following vote: Senate, Jones, R; publican, 19; Billhouse, Democrat, 6; Assembly, Jones, 11; Hillhouse, 8.

Miss Fanny Davenport, the actress denies that she is married, as recently stated by the Associated Press, and that she does not even know the gentleman whose name has been associated with her.

Dietrich's jewelry store at Indianapolis was robbed on the afternoon of Jan. 14th, of 24 gold watches valued at \$1,500. Two of the robbers engaged the proprietor in conversa-tion, while a third stole the watches.

A New York telegram of Jan. 11th, says, Thomas Lord, the millionaire, whose marriage with Mrs. Hicks a year ago created such a sensation, is reported at the point of death. He is about 85 years of age.

The Postmaster General has written a letter to Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, com-mending him and his subordinates for their prompt, energetic and intelligent action when the Postoffice building was totally de-stroyed by fire.

At a caucus of the Republican Sena-tors at Washington, Jan. 11th, a committee was appointed to report to a future caucus the success of resumption of specie payments. Remarks made resumption in its bearings on the public welfare generally was glorified. The Senate finance committee is considering the tobacco tax in secret session.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The yellow fever has reappeared at Rio Janeiro.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Jacksonville, Fla., on the night of Jan. 12. It lasted thirty seconds.

Business failures for large amounts are reported in New York, Boston, Louisville, Ky., and Detroit, Mich.

The breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river is doing a good deal of damage at Cincinnati and other points.

A London telegram of Jan. 12, says, the Weardale iron and coal company have discharged 1,500 men, because of depression in trade.

Cornelius Van Horn & Co. of New York city, dealers in carriage hardware, have failed with liabilities amounting to over \$100,000.

A London dispatch of Jan. 13, says the steamer Averill at West Hartlepool from Boston reported terrific gales and the loss of most her live stock.

A Boston telegram of Jan. 13, says it is feared the steamer Homer is lost. She has not been heard from since leaving Boston, Dec. 17th for Liverpool.

The miners of Ray's coal works at Painesville, O., have struck for higher wages. Their place is to be supplied by new hands, and trouble is anticipated.

J. D. Emmerson, of Lockport, N. Y., has leased the Gate City flouring mills at Winona, Minn., which have been closed for several years. They will be run to their full capacity.

At Albany, New York, Jan. 13th, the thermometer read six degrees below zero. At that date the thermometer in St. Paul, and at other points in Minnesota scored several degrees above zero.

An unusually destructive fire occurred in New York city, Jan. 14. A number of stores filled with valuable goods (one con-tained \$260,000) were burned, and several fire-men were killed and wounded.

A Galveston telegram of Jan. 11th, says the bark C. W. Cochrane, laden with 3,000 bales of cotton, took fire on the 11th, inst., was scuttled and sunk in twenty feet of water. The cotton will be partly saved.

The Library of Birmingham and Mid-land Institute at Birmingham, Eng., contains 80,000 volumes has been destroyed by fire.

It contained the most complete Shakespearian collection in the World, numbering 80,000 volumes. Comparatively few books were saved.

A Cincinnati Gazette special says Levi Crall & Sons' storehouse at Franklin, Ohio containing 100,000 feet of lumber, Vails livery stable, with four horses, several wagons and buggies, and Vail's dwelling adjoining, burned Jan. 12. Loss estimated at \$6,000; in-surance, \$2,000.

The 13th legislative territorial assem-bly of Dakota Territory convened and organized, Jan. 14. Gov. Harwood's message says that Territory has been wonderfully prosper-ous the past two years, states the indebtedness of the Territory at \$17,000, and asks for a law authorizing an immigration board.

Great indignation is reported in Winona among the citizens over the passage by the State Senate of a bill to amend the charter of Winona and repeal its provision restricting the sale of liquor. A special meeting of the council has been called to take measures to prevent the bill becoming a law.

Another Indian outbreak is on the thresh-old. The hostile Cheyennes, imprisoned at Fort Robinson, have determined to die rather than go back to their reservation. Considerable excitement consequently pre-vails. Several Indians have escaped, and all are sullen, turbulent and defiant.

A St. Petersburg telegram of Jan. 9, says the plague has reached the government of Erratoft at Naratitz. One hundred and seventy-three deaths have occurred. The mortality is estimated at 10 per cent. of the population. St. Petersburg newspapers propose that nurses and attendants of the Red Cross society should volunteer for Astrachan.

The Senate confirmed L. Bradford Prince, New York, chief justice of the United States Supreme court. Territory of New Mex-ico. Commissioner Southern claims com-mission: Jas. B. Howell, Iowa; Orange Far-ris, New York; Asia A. Addis, Vermont; Postmaster: B. W. Fisher, Bucyrus, O.; Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland, O.; D. A. Millington Winfield, Kan.

The London Times in a leading editorial says: We have every reason to believe that Yakoob Khan has already been officially informed of the terms on which we are prepared to make peace. Doubtless these are such as he can honorably accept. A dispatch from Lahore states that there are strong rumors that Yakoob Khan is quite disposed to make friendly arrangements.

A San Francisco telegram of January 14th, says the Giant powder works of Bandman, Nelson & Co., situated about half a mile southwest of Golden Gate park, blew up that afternoon. Four white men and an un-known number of Chinamen were killed, the works completely destroyed, and many build-ings in the neighborhood, occupied by em-ployees, including the superintendents resi-dence, were wrecked. The explosion occurred in the nitro-glycerine house. Damages \$0,000.

At the cabinet meeting Jan. 14. Secre-tary Sherman called attention to financial matters and especially the success attending the resumption of specie payments. He read letters from the assistant treasurer, stating more gold was coming in than going out and showing the preference by the people for greenbacks. The President announced the resignation of Judge Olin. A nomination for his successor was discussed but no result reached.

The committee appointed by the wo-man suffrage convention held in Washington, last week, consisting of Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Williams, the two latter of Utah, called on the President, Jan. 13th and presented a memorial and other papers in relation to female suffrage, and charging that the President had ignored the women of the country in his annual message. They also called the attention of the President to the recent decision of the supreme court in relation to the polygamous act of 1862, and said it would make thousands of women out-casts and their children illegitimate. The President said he was deeply impressed by what had been said and requested that Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wells make out statements in writing and submit them to him. He wanted all the information on the subject he could procure. They promised to do this and the President asked them how he could serve them. The reply was by vetoing any bill to enforce the act of 1862. In answer to the memorial and remarks made in relation to fe-male suffrage the President said. "You say I have ignored the women of the country in my annual message. I will carefully consider what you have said and the papers you have presented to me, and in my next message I will recommend according to the dictates of my conscience and the best light I have."

Dr. Brown Sequard, in a letter to the French Biological Society, states that milk moderately warmed, if injected slowly into a human artery, will revive a dying patient quite as much as injections of blood. He cites a number of cases in which he has successfully tried the exper-iment.

## FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 9.—A large number of petitions were presented, and many bills granting arrears of pensions. Senator Bayard moved a recess till Monday. Rejected, yes, 11, nays 24. Senator Beck made a speech of considerable length, criticising sharply the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to his resolution of the 7th. Senator Windom re-pored back with amendments the Indian appropriation bill. After some other busi-ness the Senate proceeded in a body to the House, to attend the funeral of Representative Hartridge of Georgia, and on returning to their chamber adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 9.—No business was transacted. The time was given to the funeral of the late Julian Hartridge whose desk was draped, and upon it a handsome basket of flowers. Senators entered, preceded by the Vice President and secretary of the Senate, and took seats in the body of the hall. The supreme court next entered, the judges clad in their robes of office, and took the seats provided for them in front of the speaker's desk to the left. The President and cabinet were next ushered in, taking seats to the right of the speaker's desk. The committee of arrangements proceeded slowly down the main aisle, all present standing. The body of the late Representative, enclosed in a handsome casket, adorned with wreaths and crosses of flowers, was then borne to the catafalque in front of the Speaker's desk. After religious services the lid of the coffin was removed, and members approached and took a last glance at their colleague. The casket was then borne out of the hall, followed by the President and cabinet, the supreme court, the Senate and Georgia delegation. The Speaker accompanied the funeral cortège to the depot, and on his return the House ad-journed.

SENATE, Jan. 10.—A bill was introduced to provide for an additional bounty to soldiers of the rebellion. The petition of Dr. Mary E. Walker, was received and referred. A bill for admitting Dakota as a State was introduced and referred. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, discussed, amended and passed. The following amendments were agreed to, increasing the number of privates for Indian police from 400 to 800, and the number of officers from 50 to 100, and apportioning for that service from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

HOUSE, Jan. 10.—Mr. Hatchett introduced a bill to declare forfeited lands granted Missouri to aid in the construction of the Iron Mountain railroad. The committee on war claims reported back the bill in regard to payments made by Missouri to the militia of that State for services performed in suppress-ing the rebellion. The committee on private land claims reported the bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines. The bill making an ap-propriation for William and Mary College, of Virginia, was taken up, and led to a spirited debate. It was opposed on the ground that it was an entering wedge to the payment of re-tail war claims. The bill was defeated, yes 87, nays 127.

HOUSE, Jan. 11.—After the reading of the journal in the House the death of Repre-sentative Schleicher was announced, and Messrs. Geddings, Shelley, McKenzie, Mueller, Loring, Brentano and Townsend appointed a committee to accompany the remains to San Antonio. The House then adjourned as a further mark of respect.

SENATE, Jan. 13th.—Mr. McMillan in-duced a bill to return to the public domain the Fort Ripley reservation in Minnesota. The Senate then attended the funeral of Repre-sentative Schleicher in the hall of the house.

HOUSE, Jan. 13.—The House did no busi-ness except to take part in the funeral of Repre-sentative Schleicher, and appropriate the remainder of his salary to the use of his family.

SENATE, Jan. 14.—A resolution of enquiry was submitted as to what railroad company was building a road across the public domain in Arizona. A resolution touching the interests of agriculture was called up. A substitute for the House bill, dividing the western district of Missouri into two judicial districts was passed. A bill was introduced by Senator Matthews to refund to Fair-en & McLean, publishers of the Cincinnati Enquirer certain internal revenue taxes alleged to have been erroneously assessed and collected. The consideration of the patient was resolved.

HOUSE, Jan. 14.—The bill for payment of pensions to survivors of the Mexican war was considered. An appropriation for the payment of the salary of the late Repre-sentative Williams to his widow was ordered. The general subject of pensions to various classes was considered. Appointments to fill vacancies on committees was announced. The payment of the salary of the late Repre-sentative Hartridge, to his widow, was ordered.

SENATE, Jan. 14.—A resolution of

mand, on the 25th of June, at Little Big Horn, consisted of twelve companies of the Seventh regiment, and were so disposed as to march down the right bank of the river. At about noon Col. Benteen had four companies, Major Reno three and Gen. Custer three. After the division of forces Major Reno crossed to the left bank and the two columns, Reno's and Custer's, moved down a tributary to the Little Big Horn about twelve miles, on opposite banks. Then Reno recrossed and they pro-ceeded together. Witness was riding with Reno's command. The orders given Reno were that the Indians were about two and a half miles ahead, that he should ride forward briskly and charge them as soon as he met them. Again crossing at a deep ford they galloped forward with this command of about 140 men, who had been marching three days and all the night preceding. They were exhausted and breathless.

Witness gave an account of the Indian village as being about three miles long and of a width varying from 100 yards to half a mile. He recounted the maneuvers of the savages. As the troops approached they did not mass, but skulked about in all directions. Reno halted 150 yards from the stream, near a quick bend in the river. The Indian village was be-yond the bend, but on the same side of the river. They dismounted and advanced, when skirmishing immediately began. This was be-tween 2 and 3 o'clock, and some 300 Indians were in sight. They seemed perfectly informed as to the movements of troops for days preceding this. The engagement began, and Reno, after dismounting, went back to see to the horses. After that witness did not hear of him again until they began to retreat from the village. All ammunition was gone from their saddles before the retreat was commenced. Retreat was ordered because they were in danger of being surrounded on all sides by Indians without natural defenses. He did not see Reno until after he crossed the creek on the retreat. He last saw Custer after he gave the order to move.

The court decided to take all the testimony relative to the engagement that was offered. Adjourned.

## THE CAPTIVE CHEYENNES ON THE WAR PATH.

FORT ROBINSON, (via Cheyenne, Wyo.) Jan. 10, 3 a. m.—The hostile Cheyennes im-prisoned here since October having been informed by the commanding officer a few days ago that they were to be taken back to their agency in the Indian Territory, determined to die rather than consent to such a movement. Since the information was imparted to them they have become very sullen, and have repeatedly ex-pressed a determination to die before consenting to such a movement. They have become very stubborn for the past few days and, fearing an attempt to escape, the post commander has placed a strong guard over the prison room. Last night, about 11 o'clock, while nearly every one was in bed except the ever watchful guard, the savages jumped through the win-dows of the prison room and made for the cold prairie, which is thickly coated with frozen snow, firing on the guard from revolvers they had concealed since their capture, and dangerously wounding four of the guards, of whom one has died and another is not ex-pected to survive the day. The main guard rushed out of the guard house upon hearing the firing, and upon ascertaining the fleeing hostiles running for the bluffs, immediately fled, and, opening fire shot and killed over forty savages. Over one hundred and sixty of cavalry, mounted and dismounted, are still in pur-suit of the fleeing savages. The sharp bang of the carbine in the hands of our men can be heard from the hills, three miles dis-tant, where the savages have evidently made for. It is thought not one of them will escape.

AT SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The only advices received by Gen. Sheridan from Fort Robinson are dated previous to the outbreak of last night. They indicate that the military have been waiting to execute the orders of the Indian bureau that the fugitive Indians there be taken back to the Indian Territory until proper clothing was pro-vided for them, they being at present almost naked and suffering intensely even in their sheltered quarters. Clothes had been promised, but were not ex-pected for two weeks.

FORT SILL INDIANS DISCONTENTED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Advices from Fort Sill state that the Indians there have been greatly discontented for two months, and that recently 2,000 of them had started southward and were seen from as depredating upon the ranchmen. Their excuse was that they had been starved at the agency and proposed to steal such cattle as they needed for sustenance. The military were sent after them and they were overtaken on the boundary between the Indian Territory and Texas. Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed permission to issue beef to them till further instructions. These Indians are mainly the dangerous Comanches, Apaches and Kiowas.

CHIEFS RECAPTURED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to army head-quarters here to-night from Capt. Wessels, com-mandant at Fort Robinson, states that thirty-five of the Cheyennes have been recaptured, including the three head chiefs, Wild Hog, Crow and Left Hand, and thirty killed. More are expected to be taken to-night, as the trailing is good and five companies are out.

THE LATEST.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 10.—9:30 p. m.—The troops are still in pursuit of the escaped Indians. Thirty-seven, nearly all of whom are squaws and children, have either surrendered or been captured and are under guard here. Thirty-four are still out, including about fifteen warriors, among whom is chief Dull Knife, erroneously reported dead last night. Wild Hog, Old Crow and Left Hand, head men, are among the recaptured. The dead bodies of Indians brought into the post for burial number twenty-eight, eight squaws and two children. Five soldiers were wounded, two of them, privates, have died, others not danger-ously injured. Private Ferguson, who was stabbed by Wild Hog, will recover.

The witness states that he heard Custer tell Reno to charge the Indians and "we will support you." In his opinion, as a soldier, Reno did the most advisable thing he could when he changed his position. Reno, he said, made an attempt to move out where it was supposed Custer was, but not being able to keep the wounded up with the column, it became necessary to fall back to the original position on the hill and there remain. When they went into the fight, Reno's men were worn out and the animals fatigued, having made forced marches and both going without regular food nearly a day.

When asked if he saw anything during that engagement to reflect upon the military character of Major Reno, the witness replied that he had told what he knew about it.

During the examination to-day, the question was raised by Reno whether the inquiry should cover anything more than the movements of his command, and the court decided that everything connected with that battle from the 25th to the 26th of June, should be taken into consideration.

</div

## Good-Night.

FROM THE GERMAN OF THEODORE KORNER.

Good-night!  
Now the weary rest by night,  
And the dusky fingers bending  
Over work that seems unending,  
Till no more till morning light—  
Good-night!

Go to rest!  
Close the eyes with slumber prest;  
In the streets the silence growing  
Wakes but to the watch-horn blowing.  
Night makes only one request—  
Go to rest!

Slumber sweet!  
Blessed dreams each dreamer greet,  
He whom love has kept from sleeping,  
In sweet dreams how o'er him creeping.  
May his beloved meet—  
Slumber sweet!

Good night!  
Slumber till the morning light,  
Slumber till the new-to-morrow  
Comes and brings its own new sorrow.  
We are in the Father's sight—  
Good night!

## UPPER TENDOM OF COLOR.

White Coachmen and Servants, Hous-  
es. Lands. Bonds, Cash.

From the N. Y. World  
Standing in West Bleeker street on a Sunday morning or afternoon after service in the churches at the corner of Bleeker and Tenth streets and in Sullivan street one gets some notion of the wealth and taste of a part of the population of this city whose negro blood has not been an insurmountable barrier to success in life. Indeed there are plenty of wealthy colored people in New York, and many are educated and cultivated quite up to the standards usually thought of in connection with the white races and the society of white people. There is no one of the race living in this city who has more material wealth than Edward Hesdra, of No. 102 West Thirteenth street. He is a native of Virginia, and was a cabinet-maker in the Bowery. He retired a few years ago, having amassed a handsome fortune, which he has since greatly increased by fortunate investments in real estate. The house in which he lives is owned by him, and he owns ten tenement houses in the block bounded by Sullivan, Bleeker, Macdougal and Third Streets. He has also a large and valuable property in Nyack, where his summer residence is, and several houses and a piece of farming land in Flemington, N. J., from which he derives a large income. His wife is a native of Rockland county, and both give liberally of their means toward all schemes tending to improve the condition of their race. They are about sixty years of age and have no children. Mr. Hesdra is said to be worth \$250,000.

Joseph Teneyck is another wealthy man of this blood. He lives on Greene street, and is a member of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, to which short time ago he gave \$1,000. His wealth is estimated at about \$80,000.

John Van Dyke inherited property from his father, Peter Van Dyke, who died three years ago. Peter had been a carpet merchant, his place of business being in Wooster street, near Spring. He was a quiet and upright man, and commanded the respect of all his neighbors. John Van Dyke owns real estate on Eleventh street and on Wooster street, but the great part of his fortune is in money and stocks and bonds which pay good dividends. He is a man of much intelligence and business tact, and could probably draw a check for \$100,000.

Philip A. White, the wholesale and retail druggist at the corner of Fraaktort and Cliff streets, recently purchased the valuable property in which his store is. Born in this city, he received a good education, and by honest enterprise has gradually risen, until to-day he is as much honored by the whites as by his own people. He is noted for his generosity toward the poor of all races. To the poor people around him he used to give medicine and advice free of charge, and at the time of the draft: riots his property was protected even by those persons who led the rioters but who remembered his kindness to them. He is about fifty years of age and lives in Brooklyn, where he has a good deal of real estate.

Mrs. Brooks, a daughter of the late Robert Watson, from whom she inherited considerable property, owns real estate up town, where she lives, and also in Thompson and Sullivan streets. Her husband is living, but she manages her estate herself, and with much success. She surprised down town business men recently by appearing in person on Change and buying in a piece of property sold under foreclosure. Another woman who is wealthier than Mrs. Brooks but who gained her wealth in a quieter and more plodding way, is Mrs. J. C. Gloucester, who at one time lived in this city but lives now in Brooklyn. She keeps a fashionable boarding house in the building formerly occupied by the Long Island Club, at the corner of Clinton and Remsen streets, and in the fine brown stone house adjoining it on Remsen street. She is a native of Norfolk, Va., and came of an excellent family. Her fortune is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The valuable buildings in which she carries on her business are owned by her. She inherited a little money, which she employed in hiring and furnishing houses, which she let. The letting of furnished houses during the days of inflation and the civil war was profitable, and Mrs. Gloucester grew rich. At present she has no less than fifteen furnished houses which she rents, and which yield her a large income, and she also owns paying personal property. She has a large family of sons and daughters, who are highly educated and accomplished. Her husband, the Rev. I. C. Gloucester, was a Presbyterian minister, but he has no charge now. He once studied medicine and practices a little

now and then. He is a man of fine education, a graceful speaker and a member of a family distinguished for its professional men.

In the vast tobacco establishment of the Lorillard there is no man more trusted and honored than the venerable Peter Ray. He entered the service of the older Lorillards half a century ago, has outlived them and has still continued in the employ of their sons. He used to live in a little building adjoining the old establishment on Wooster street, but now owns and occupies a fine house in Williamsburg, where he is surrounded in his old age by a large family of children and grandchildren. Though more than seventy years old, he still attends to his duties as superintendent and daily visits the great building in New Jersey where the Lorillard business is now carried on. No one ever served under the Lorillards who was so expert in the manufacture of snuff. Mr. Ray is reported to be worth \$100,000. His son, Dr. Peter Ray, has a large practice in Williamsburg, and a daughter is married to Peter Geyon, a druggist in the same city.

One of the most courtly gentlemen of the colored race in the city is Professor Charles L. Reason, who resides on Fifty-third street between Second and Third avenues, in a brown stone house which he owns. His rooms are lined with books, and in the basement he has a large and well-chosen library. He is a native of this city, is a remarkably well read man and speaks several languages. For many years he was a Professor *belles-lettres* in a university in the western part of this State, and is now a teacher in the Normal School and a Grammar School in this city. She is said to be worth about \$60,000. He has no children. Another highly-educated gentleman is the Rev. Charles B. Ray, who accumulated his fortune by his own industry and by fortunate purchases in real estate.

In the days of slavery he became conspicuous for his missionary labors and his passionate advocacy of freedom. He is a shrewd business man. It is said to be worth from \$80,000 to \$100,000 in real estate bonds. He has three daughters. One of them, Miss Lottie, graduated with high honors at the Howard University, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Washington. She practiced for awhile, but gave up the business and now lives with her father. Her object was to find out whether a colored woman would be admitted to the bar. She gained her point and is satisfied.

Among the successful caterers of this race is George T. Downing, who opened a restaurant at No. 13 Broad street a few months ago after many years absence from the city. His name is familiar to all the old business men in the vicinity of Wall street. For forty-six years his father kept a restaurant on the site of the Drexel Building and three doors from where the son has now established himself. The elder Downing was a native of Accomac county, Va., and his family were hereditary sextons of the wealthiest church of the country. In their home, which adjoined the church, the best people of the race in that section of the country used to gather for social enjoyment and the Downings became widely known. Thomas Downing made a little fortune in New York and lost it in real estate speculations. He was famous for his oysters, large quantities of which he supplied to England and Russia, and for a present which he sent to Queen Victoria he received a present in return of a valuable chronometer, now a heirloom in the family. Two of his sons are living. The elder George T. as has already been stated, has opened a restaurant at No. 13 Broad street, and the other, Peter W., is in the Custom House. Mr. George T. Downing lived for some years at Newport, where he owns eight stores. For twelve years, under the Johnson and Grant administration, he had charge of the restaurant in the House of Representatives at Washington. He owns land near New Haven and on Long Island, and is an extremely well informed man, and has done much to better the condition of the colored race.

Of the colored clergymen of this city none is more widely known than the venerable pastor of the Shiloh Church, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. He was born in slavery, but escaped to the North and identified himself with the anti-slavery cause. He was graduated at the Oneida Institute with honors, and shortly afterwards began to preach. He has traveled in Europe, where his advocacy of the cause of the colored race helped to gain for it many friends. He is respected and especially influential in politics among his people in this city. He lives at No. 102 West Third street. The Rev. Mr. Dickerson, pastor of the Bethel Church, is a comparatively young colored gentleman, but energetic, earnest and successful.

After Mrs. Gloucester, already referred to as reputed to be the wealthiest of her race in Brooklyn, comes Mr. Samuel E. Howard. He lives on High street, and is engaged in the real estate business. He owns houses on High, Fleet, Pearl, Washington, Jay and other streets, and also in Amityville, L. I., and Elizabeth, N. J. His fortune is estimated at \$100,000. He was born in slavery, and is about sixty years old.

An heiress of twenty-one—Miss Minnie Duncan—lives with an aunt in South Brooklyn. Her fortune is some \$80,000, wisely invested and yielding an income of nearly \$10,000 a year. Her wealth was acquired in a singular way. Her father was married twice, and insured the lives of both of his wives and his own. He survived both, and on his death the money came into the possession of his daughter.

Mr. Douglas, familiarly known as "Pop" Douglass, lives at the corner of High and Pearl streets. He is between sixty and seventy years old, owns property on High, Pearl and Chapel streets, and is probably worth about \$50,000. He made a good deal of his money during the gold

fever of '49 in California. Mrs. Samuel Jackson, who has about \$50,000 of this world's goods, is a widow, on Johnson street. She owns houses in Jay and Bridge streets and on Hudson avenue. Her husband was at one time a dry goods merchant on Hudson avenue. He was born a slave.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church in Prince street, is one of the most popular clergymen of color in the denomination. He owns a good deal of real estate in Prince street and near Prospect Park. Mrs. Broughton, of Gold street, owns the large brick house in which she lives, and has also a house at Saratoga, where she accommodates summer boarders from Bermuda, Hayti and the West Indies. Her fortune is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Mr. Benjamin Fisher, of No. 112 High street, owns two houses on that street, and is said to be worth \$30,000. Mr. Fisher was a steward for fifteen years on one of the ocean steamers. His wife accompanied him as stewardess. He has traveled all of the world and is a very pleasant gentleman. The Rev. W. T. Dixon, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church in Caton street, owns the handsome little house in Adelphi street, in which he lives. Mr. George Drayton, of Willoughby street, near Lawrence, owns real estate, two tailoring establishments—one in Willoughby and the other in Court street—and a boarding house for working girls. His father was a member of the Masonic body in this State. Mrs. Susan McKinnie, M. D., was graduated with the highest honors at one of the medical colleges in this city. She lives in her own house in Ryerson street and is the sister of Mrs. Garnet, wife of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. She has a lucrative practice. Mrs. Jeremiah Bowers owns a fashionable dress-making establishment and three other houses in Douglas street. During the summer she and her husband, who is a caterer, live at Saratoga in a cottage of their own. Mrs. Saunders, of Vanderbilt avenue, and Mrs. Ross, of High street, are also wealthy.

There are hundreds of others in both cities who are well-to-do.

## Make the Children Happy.

It takes but very little to make a child happy. A little time, a little pains, a little money, or a little effort is all that is requisite. And on the other hand it takes but little to make a child very unhappy. A little neglect, a little unkind word, a little hurt, or a little disappointment are to the child as great a trial and as bitter a grief as its heart can bear.

Why do we so often hear children crying and fretting? Why so often see sad gloomy looks in place of the bright smile and laughing eye? Is it that mothers do not love their children? Are they careless or indifferent to their happiness? Not at all. Crying children often have discontented mothers. No; it is partly because mothers do not realize that children are so sensitive, so easily made happy, or unhappy; and partly because they do not know how to make their children happy, or rather they do not know how to keep them happy, to cultivate within them a habit of cheerfulness.

We all know how delighted a child is with a new toy; but how soon he tires of it! Thus a fond parent who has spent a great deal of money in buying a variety of toys for his child is surprised to find that in a very short time the very toys that at first seemed to afford such delight, are all thrown aside with disgust, while the child relapses into listlessness or fretfulness, saying by its manner, "I have nothing to do," or in other words, "I have nothing to interest me."

The young mother feels discouraged; she feels as if she had no more money to spend in playthings, and probably feels as if she had no time to spend from more necessary employments to devise for it new amusements. The child grows day by day more fretful and demands more time and attention.

What is to be done? Have you ever heard of a minister's turning over a barrel of sermons and beginning to preach from the other end? The people think them as good as new. Just so with playthings. Suppose a child has forty picture books and playthings, more or less pack them all up in a box and put them away out of sight, upon some high shelf in a closet where the child cannot see or get at them: leaving out the child only two or three of its newest and favorite toys; then as soon as you see he begins to grow weary of these, pack them away, and take from the closet, one at a time, those long ago hidden away and almost forgotten by the child, and they will be found just as good as new. "One plaything at a time is enough. One is just as good as a dozen to make a child happy." So said my bright, sunny-faced friend, Mrs. Ely, to me, just before Christmas, and on trying the experiment, I find it true. My little three year old Charlie was growing tired of his playthings when Mrs. Ely gave him Noah's ark full of animals, that her children had long discarded. True some of the legs of the animals were broken, but what cared Charlie for that? It was to his happy little imagination a priceless treasure worth its weight in gold. For weeks it was to him an infinite source of delight.

A child who looks with utter indifference upon a box of blocks sees suddenly inspired with a new interest when he sees his mother piling them up in a tower. He exclaims, "Let me do it!" and amuses himself a long time trying to imitate mother. The box of dominoes seem to the little three years old useless till he sees his father arranging them on the table; or standing them up in a row and giving a push to the last with his finger, sending the whole line tumbling over each other. The penny is valueless till mother spins it up on the table; the

little tin tub is no source of pleasure till mother ties a string into one of the handles and draws the little doll or dog to ride upon it about the room; then it is a very different matter; with eager enthusiasm the child enters into the play and amuses himself with zest, trying to do what he has seen mother do, for several days, perhaps; then mother must take a few minutes to devise something new.—Anna Holzke, in Household.

## He Wouldn't Make His Will.

"You're getting old and weak, papa; The doctors say you're ill!" Thus spoke the dutiful son. "I think You'd better make your will."

The father from his easy chair Gazed at his thoughtful boy, And over his face the look that stole Was not of pride or joy.

"Not if I know myself, my son; Folks think me sane," he said, "And I'll do naught to make them call Me crazy when I'm dead."

—New York Sun.

## THE SHERIFF'S MISTAKE.

"That's strangers," said the sheriff, suddenly, setting down his tin cup untouched and shuffling to the door.

The sheriff was a safe man to believe, though how he made out anything in the blinding glare of evening sunlight that flooded the level prairie west of Buffalo Station no one but a professor of optics could have told. The old man had the eye of an eagle.

"Two on 'em, with a pac' pony," he added; and just then a sudden sunset shadow swept across the lonely waste, and we saw them too.

They were about a quarter of a mile away, heading for the station and its single combination building of store, dining-room, "avern and freight-house. They came on at an easy gait, driving their pack pony before them. As they neared us we could note the signs of hard travel about them. From their dust-sown clothing and their loose seats in the saddle, as well as the jaded canter their ponies, everything in their appearance spoke of a long ride, and a long one.

They crossed the track and drew up in the shade of the station, one of them only replying to the sheriff's cheery hail with a curt nod. He dismounted stiffly, addressed a few words to his companion, who remained in the saddle with one leg crossed over the bow, and a moment later his gaunt, buckskin-and-frieze garbed figure vanished in the cool shadow of the store.

"A likely boy," said the sheriff, who had been eyeing his companion intently. "They might be Texian drovers—an then again they moughtent."

He added the latter sentence reflectively, never relaxing his scrutiny of the mounted stranger. That person was a "likely boy," indeed. Afoot he might have stood nearly six feet on his bare soles. His swarthy face, handsome as a gipsy girl's, and delicately shaped and set as any lady's, was framed with a shock of tangled, wavy hair, of whose black, glossy glory any court dame might have been proud; and his eyes, full, black and lustrous as those of a race-horse, flashed proudly under the finely penciled brows. The hand which rested lazily on his knee was large, and in perfect keeping with his well-knit figure, but in shape clean and handsome as a woman's.

I was still scrutinizing this somewhat singular apparition with more than ordinary curiosity, when the sheriff turned suddenly on me.

"Whar's your pony, Tom?" he asked. "In the shed?" "Saddled?"

"With a loose girth—yes."

"The sogers is in the Hundred Horn Gulch," he went on, speaking rapidly, "slide forder an' bring 'em up. May the big wolf of the Devil's Run devour me if them ain't two of our men."

I knew the sheriff too well to hesitate or question further. As I girthed my pony in the shed, a shadow floated across the doorway and was gone. When I rode out the two strangers were cantering off to the southward, pointing for the Republican river, and as I gave my pony rein and galloped in the opposite direction, I saw the sheriff mounting his big gray mare, which had been tied to the corner post of the store.

The sheriff, and a party of soldiers from Fort Hays, were on the watch for the train robbers who had stopped the West bound train at Big Springs eight days before, and who were supposed to be striking for the Texan border with their rich spoil. The soldiers as the sheriff had said, were posted in a ravine known as Hundred Horn Gulch, a few miles from the station, and where the main trail from North Platte crossed the railroad track.

The sun was just dipping when I rode up to the station ahead of the troopers. The sheriff, who was studying the written description of the mafrauders by the waning light, put himself at our head without a word, and we trailed off, a long line of breaking, jingling, hoof-beating clamor through the windy silence and gloom of the darkening prairie.

The ride was a long one, for our quarry

had had an hour's start of us, and the moon rose a globe of coppery fire and found us still clanking on. I had joined the sheriff and the leader of the soldiers. We were a silent trio until I ventured:

"Are you certain, sheriff, of our men?" "Sure as the moon" said the old man, tersely, drinking in the sweet air of the sublime night with a sigh which seemed to say, "Let me alone. I know what I'm about, and won't be questioned."

Silence again. The brisk breeze was blowing rifted clouds across the face of the moon, mottling the dim plain with fantastic shadows. Suddenly these clouds swept away. A full, clear burst of light flooded the prairie, and not a half mile away we saw three moving figures which, in the now marvellous brilliant lunar illumination, could be

easily distinguished as those of two mounted men and a pack animal.

The wind was in our faces, blowing the noise of our approach from the fugitives' ears, and though we rode hard, and with no attempt to stealthiness, it was not until we were close upon them that they suddenly drew in and faced about, both men sitting bolt upright in their saddles, with their hands at their hips. In gesture and bearing they meant fight and looked every inch desperate and dangerous men.

We halted, too. For a moment a dead silence fell upon us. The sheriff's gray mare neighed, and the charm was broken.

"Who's there?" called one of the fugitives in Spanish, emphasizing the challenge with the sharp click of his pistol-lock as he brought it to a cock.

The rattle of a dozen carbines falling into position drowned the sheriff's reply. Then the clear voice of the younger fugitive arose: "If we must die, we might as well die like men," it said.

What followed was almost like the flaming of a flash of lightning. I heard the sheriff call out: "Throw up your hands," and saw him spur straight for the strangers; then a rattling fire of carbines and revolvers, and a fierce oath from a trooper behind me who tumbled from his saddle with his thigh smashed.

At the same time, and before I could kick clear of the stirrups, my poor pony staggered and fell dead, with a pistol ball between his eyes, and in his fall pinned me to the earth.

The fight was as brief as it was furious, and like all really desperate encounters I ever witnessed was almost a silent one, as far as any sound of voice went.

But the sharp reports of revolvers and the duller discharge of carbines freighted the night wind, and the ground owls lumbered into a clumsy flight at the unbroken noise. Finally, a single flash flamed across the light thin vapor from the firing, a single report was blown to leeward, sharp and clear, and then the discharges ceased. With a desperate effort I dragged myself clear of my dead animal, and limped to my feet.

The sheriff and half a dozen soldiers were grouped about the body of one of the fugitives. Another soldier supported the figure of the "likely boy." Some dark shapes on the prairie marked the whereabouts of the rest of the dozen troopers, and told at



**NEWS AND NOTES.**  
There was a young woman of Worcester, she patted an old shaggy Worcester; when asked what Worcester  
To fondle the Worcester.  
She blushed for the question Worcester.  
But with scorn and with slight he abominated  
With cold disregard her Worcester,  
He laughed at her charms,  
And fled from Worcester.  
And remained about just Worcester.

*Wit's of an Hawkeye*  
A match safe—When the minister has  
tied the knot.

Jeff Davis is the surviving member of  
Franklin Pierce's cabinet, and a southern  
paper reports him at Washington and in  
excellent health.

"I will nail his vulnerable Inlet to the  
wall and make it look a woolly k  
skin on a country lamb" is the line, writes an Idaho editor in his paper  
rival.

Misses Ida D and Ada D, two twin  
sisters, were married in New Hampshire  
on Christmas Eve, and it is asserted that  
they looked so exactly alike that the boy  
but the grooms could tell them apart.

What's in a name? That which we call  
a blue ribbon looks as bright and cheerful  
when spanning the periphery of a beer  
keg which has taken the first place at a  
fair, as when streaming from the head of  
the coat of temperance convert *the Lag  
gue's Mane*.

A lady writes and asks: "Will you  
please to tell me how to cut my winter  
cloak?" Well, that's a little out of our  
ordinary line, but about the quietest way  
to cut it is to get a good pair of sharp scis-  
sors and gouge a hole right out of the  
back. Seventy-five cents, please—*Extra  
Gazette*.

A reformer in the new Maine legisla-  
ture has "investigated" the state, and found  
that the tater is \$0.50 a bushel  
prayer. He is sure a satisfactory  
supplication can be prepared for a recompence.  
Perhaps it might were the House of Rep-  
resentatives and greenback mixed.

Madame Anderson, who und und to  
walk 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive  
hours, has finished her walk. The  
last quarter mile was made in 25 min., the  
short time of all. She left the track as  
fresh as when she started in, having com-  
pleted the most remarkable test ever at-  
tempted in pedestrianism.

"Poor Herbert! How I wish you did  
not have to slave so at that lousy store  
from morning till night" said his wife,  
as, with a fond caress, she strolled herself  
on her husband's knee, and gently stroked  
the auburn locks from his sloping brow.  
And the grave, stern man of business un-  
derstood her at once, and answered:  
"Well, Susie, what is it—a bonnet, or  
what? Go light on me, for money is  
scarcer'n ever"—*Chicago Tribune*.

The editor presented a bill for eight  
years back subscription. The old farmer  
was first amazed, then indignant. He put  
on his spectacles, scrutinized the bill, and  
after assuring himself that it was genuine,  
he exclaimed "I have a bill for porting  
this year, paper for nigh on to 10 years  
and I never had such a thimbleful hung  
at me before. I'll stop right there." He  
not only withdrew his name in  
support but failed to pay the bill.—*La  
Tribune*.

"Is this a foreign country?" asks an  
American journal. "Russia leather is  
made in Connecticut, red wax wine is  
manufactured in California, French lace  
is woven in New York, Italian marble is  
dug in Kentucky, Marseilles lace is pro-  
duced in Massachusetts, English cassi-  
nere is made in New Hampshire, Parisian  
art work comes from a shop in Boston,  
Spanish mackarel is caught on the New  
Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled  
out by the million in Chicago." Yes, and  
we now import large quantities of bottled  
beer to foreign lands.

The Toronto papers report the death of  
Rev. W. F. Checkley from sheer want.  
He was a clergyman of the Church of  
England, and had been struggling along  
under a stipend of \$400 a year, supporting  
his wife and six children, an invalid sister  
and two children of a deceased brother.  
This family of eleven persons, it is now as-  
certained, have been existing for the past  
two years almost upon bread alone, no  
butcher had been in the house during that  
period, and the taste of meat was almost  
forgotten. Mr. Checkley was fifty-four  
years of age when he died, and had spent  
nearly his whole life in the ministerial  
ranks of Ontario.

Evidently it is an accepted opinion in  
the clerical world that newspaper men are  
not yet past praying for,asmuch as  
some reverend gentlemen have set apart  
a special season for the exercise in prayer  
of their benevolent intentions toward the  
press. It has been reported that a cert'n  
divine said in one of his eloquent prayers,  
"Thou hast seen, O Lord, by the morning  
papers, how the Sabbath is desecrated;  
and perhaps, before the immediate ob-  
ject of the pio's interest may taken in the  
press, to make it wortier of such attention,  
thereby to exhibit the activity if  
not the names of some carpet-layers in  
the vineyard.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The Chicago Tribune in speaking of the  
strife recently formed between the  
Union and Central Pacific Railroads, says  
that it is a fact not to be passed over in  
silence without indignation that 500  
barrels of opium were shipped from Chicago  
to San Francisco by way of New York  
and the sea, because it could not afford to  
pay \$250 per hundred pounds, which is  
charged by the Union and Central Pacific  
roads. This is an outrage on both the  
producers of the northwest and the con-  
sumers of the Pacific coast. It is infamous  
that railroad companies formed by public  
money are so managed that they deprive  
the public of the facilities they were de-  
signed to provide.

A duel recently took place between two  
French statesmen, who desired to  
emulate the example set by M. Gambetta  
and M. DeFourtou. The day was so clear  
that it was not deemed advisable to adopt  
the dangerous method resorted to upon  
that occasion, of placing the combatants  
face to face. The seconds, therefore, made  
the following arrangement: The prin-  
cipals were put close together dos a dos. On  
the word of command being given, both  
were to start in opposite directions and af-  
ter having counted twenty-five, they were  
to be at liberty as soon as they liked to

stop, stoop, and fire at each other from be-  
tween their legs. This programme was  
carried out to the letter; and the Duke d.  
B. received a slight fleshwound, which did  
not materially interfere with the genera-  
lity of his person. Upon being  
asked by a lady where he was wounded he replied "In the Bois de Boulogne."

The farmer peddles his garden sass.  
The bummer ippeth the festive glass.  
The calliope doctor prescribeth blue mass.  
The pony man docteth the gentle lass  
Consuming the old man's coal and gas.  
And the editor seeketh the annual pass.

*St. Louis Times*

H. Baldwin of Monroe City, Ind., writes under  
date of Dec. 3d, 1877, that his wife used Dr.  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription with wonder-  
ful success. It effected her entire cure, after sever-  
al years of languishing disease. In his letter  
he positively affirms that the Favorite Prescrip-  
tion had cured the diseases and weaknesses par-  
ticular to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under  
a guarantee. Ladies need no longer submit  
to useless and painful local treatment, as the Faver-  
ite Prescription is a safe, sure, and spee-  
cific. Hundreds who had been bed-ridden for  
years have been restored to perfect health by its  
use.

**Grand Wrestling Match.**

A wrestling match for \$150 a side will take  
place at Sam Whitney's Opera House on the  
evening of the 20th of January between M. C.  
Driscoll and J. C. McGowan. Tickets 75 cents.  
2934

Cash paid for furs.

**HALLETT & KEATING.**

**Bargain.**  
Four lots for sale for \$88.  
25th FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

**Coal Oil.**

Minnesota Proof, at  
2031 A. CRISSEY'S.

**Sealed Proposals**

Will be received by the board of Morton county  
commissioners until February 15th, 1878, at 10  
o'clock m., for the running of a steam ferry to (p.  
entry) starting from the north line of section 15  
township 139, range 8<sup>th</sup>, Morton county, or at  
any points within two miles north or south  
and section line, each bid to be accompanied  
with a bond of five hundred (\$500) dollars, condi-  
tioned for the faithful performance of said con-  
tract, in case the said ferry lease is awarded them.  
Lease to run for ten years from date of accept-  
ance. Boat to be plying as above by the open-  
ing of navigation, or not later than the first day of May, 1879.

Bids will be addressed to the chairman of the  
board of county commissioners, Mandan, Morton  
county, Dakota Territory.

**F. F. GERARD.**  
Ch'n Board Co. Commissioners.

**E. U. RUSSELL.** County Clerk.

**Disposition Notice.**

The co-partners formerly existing between  
E. O. Bostwick and Wm. Rickenberg, under the  
firm name of Bostwick & Rickenberg, is this day  
dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the  
late firm will be collected by E. O. Bostwick.  
also all liabilities will be paid by the same.  
Bismarck, Jan. 9th, 1879.

**E. O. BOSTWICK,**  
**Wm. RICKENBERG.**

3335

**CITY TAX.**

If the above is  
not paid within  
one week from  
date 40 per cent.  
will be added to  
the amount as-  
sessed.

**D. J. BAILEY,**  
**City Treasurer.**

Bismarck, D. T., Jan. 20, 1879.

**WOOD,**

**WOOD,**

**WOOD.**

Geo. Peoples is purchasing both

Dry and Green Wood

Apply at his Hardware Store. Bismarck, D. T.

**SWEET JACSON'S NAVY**  
**BEST** Chewing Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition  
for fine chewing tobacco, and ever since has  
been a favorite of smokers of all classes. The  
best tobacco ever made. As our little strip trade-  
mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see  
that Jackson's best is on every pack. Sold by all  
dealers. Send for sample, to G. A. Jackson & Co.,  
P. O. Box 100, Petersburg, Va.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fire  
Side Visitor, Terms and Outfit Free.

Address P. O. VICKERY, August, Maine.

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo Snowflake, etc., no. 2  
alike, with name, 10c. J. Kinkler & Co.,  
Nashua, N. H.

40 Mixed Cards, with name 10c. Agents outfit  
to G. JONES & CO., Nassau, New York.

TO ADVERTISERS: \$15—Send for our Select  
List of Local Newspapers. Send free on applica-  
tion. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10  
Spruce St., N. Y.

**SURE** Prescrip. Free. It is  
a well known fact that  
it is a great help in  
the cure of Hair, Whiskers or Mustache  
problems. Sanderlin & Co., 28 Union Place, New York.

1878 ESTABLISHED 1872

COMPLIMENTS OF  
James A. Emmons, Wine and Liquor  
Merchant, Bismarck, D. T.

**Mortgage Sale.**

DEFALKT having been made in the conditions  
of a certain mortgage made and executed by  
Chester A. King and Orpha E. King, his wife,  
mortgagors, to J. W. Raymond & Co., mortgagees,  
on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1877,  
whereby the said mortgagees did grant, bargain  
and convey unto the said mortgagees their  
neirs and assigns forever, the following de-  
scribed real estate situated in the County of Bur-  
leigh and Territory of Dakota, to wit: Lot number  
twelve (12) in Block number fifty (50) in the  
City of Bismarck according to the recorded plot  
thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds  
of said county, which mortgage was given to se-  
cure the payment of the sum of four hundred  
(\$400) dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of  
twelve per cent annually, to be paid according  
to the condition of two certain promissory notes  
bearing date the 29th day of August, A. D. 1877,  
of two hundred dollars each, one due thirty days  
from the date thereof, and the other due sixty  
days from said date which notes were given by  
the said Chester A King to J. W. Raymond & Co.  
That said mortgage was duly recorded in the  
office of the Register of Deeds in and for  
Burleigh County, D. T., on the 23rd day of Octo-  
ber, 1877, at 4 p. m. in Book "B" of mort-  
gages on page 14.

And whereas there is claimed to be due on said  
notes and mortgage at the date of this notice for  
principal and interest the sum of four hundred  
and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents (\$461.  
35) and twenty-five dollars allowed by the terms  
of said mortgage in case of foreclosure as attorney  
fees, and that no proceedings at law or other-  
wise have been taken to recover the amount se-  
cured by said mortgage or any part thereof.  
That therefore notice is hereby given by  
virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage  
obtained and pursuant to the statute in such  
case made and provided that said mortgage will be  
foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises  
at public auction to the highest bidder, which  
will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh  
County or his deputy at the front door of Cham-  
berlain Hall, on 4th Street in the City of Bismarck,  
the place where the District Court for said coun-  
ty was last held, on the 21st day of January, 1879,  
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to satisfy the amount  
which will then be due on said notes and mort-  
gage, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars,  
attorneys fees, as aforesaid, and all lawful  
costs and disbursements.

Dated December 9th, 1878.

J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,  
Mortgagors.

Flannery & Wetherby,  
Attorneys for mortgagors.

**Probate Notice.**

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

County of Burleigh.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 3d, 1879,  
in the matter of the estate of James Brooks, de-  
ceased:

The petition of Robert Roberts having been  
filed Jan. 3d, 1879, in this court, representing  
that for the faithful performance of said con-  
tract, in case of sale, ferry lease is awarded them  
after paid, and on the 1st day of December, 1878,  
sovereign of property to be administered under  
and praying that he be named Robert Roberts,  
may be appointed administrator of said estate.

It is ordered that said petition shall be heard  
by the judge of this court on Tuesday, the 28th  
day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the fore-  
noon of said day, at the probate office in said  
county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be  
given to all persons interested by publishing a  
copy of this order for three successive weeks  
prior to said day of hearing, in the BISMARCK  
NEWSPAPER, a newspaper printed and published at  
BISMARCK, in said county.

P. H. SMITH,  
Judge of Probate.

SEAL.]

32-34

J. W. WATSON.

W. B. WATSON.

**INSURANCE!!**

**LIFE & FIRE!**

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,  
OF NEW YORK.

THE ST. PAUL

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

REPRESENTED BY

GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.

Bismarck, March 14, 1878.

**BISMARCK**

AND

**FT. BUFORD**

STAGE AND EXPRESS

AND

**U. S. MAIL**

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and interven-  
ing points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at  
8 a. m., making the full trip in five days.

Stage will leave Buford on Tuesday, Thurs-  
days and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

For Express, Passage or Freight apply to

GEO. E. REED, agent, at U. S. Express office.

51

Or to LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford.

JOHN P. DUNN.

CASH O DUNN.

**BISMARCK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.****BANKS.****MERCHANTS BANK OF BISMARCK**  
WALTER MANN, Pres't. W. R. MERRIAM, Vice Pres.  
Geo. H. FARNSWORTH, Cashier.Correspondents—American Exchange National  
Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, St.  
Paul.**BANK OF BISMARCK.**J. W. RAYMOND, Pres't. W. B. BELL, Cash.  
A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.Geo. P. FLANNERY, J. K. WETHERBY.  
(City Attorney) FLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys.  
West Main Street.PRESTON & WILLIAMS (D. O. Preston, E.  
A. Williams.) Main Street.ANSLEY GRAY, A. D. PRATT.  
RAY & PRATT—Counselors at Law. Money  
to loan. Commercial paper bought. 73mDAVID STEWART—Attorney at Law and City  
Justice 76ftJOHN A. STOYELL, Attorney at Law.  
Fourth Street.JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney at Law, and  
County Attorney.**PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**B. F. SLAUGHTER, M. D.  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**And U. S. Examining Surgeon.  
Office at Dunn's Drug Store.**DOCTOR H. R. PORTER.**

Office next to the Tribune Building

Wm. A. BENTLEY,

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**Office, Tribune block, up stairs, next door west of  
Post Office.Calls left on the slate in this office promptly at-  
tended to.

Dr. A. T. BIGELOW,

**DENTIST.**

Office west end Main Street.

**HOTELS.****Sheridan House,**

E. H. BLY, Proprietor.

The largest and best Hotel in Dakota Territory.

CORNER MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS,

BISMARCK, D. T.

**MERCHANTS HOTEL,**

Cor Main and 3d St.,

BISMARCK, D. T.

**L. N. HARRIMAN, Prop.**

Building new and commodious, rooms large, comfortable and tastily furnished. First-class in every particular. Bills reasonable. 3-271f

**CUSTER HOTEL,**

THOS. McGOWAN, Proprietor.

Fifth Street near Main,

Bismarck, D. T.

This house is a large three story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot. River men, railroad men, miners and army people will find first class accommodations at reasonable rates. 5-7

**FORSTER'S HOTEL RESTAURANT.**

Front Street, Opposite Railroad Depot.

The Oldest and only First Class  
Restaurant in Bismarck.

Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction.

J. P. FORSTER.

WESTERN HOUSE,

MALLEY BROS., Proprietors.

Main Street,

Bismarck, D. T.

This hotel is new, well furnished, and the tables supplied with the best the market affords. Prices reasonable.

**Sherman House,**

FARGO, D. T.

One block west of post office and U. S. Land Office. Opposite Railroad Depot.

10ft T. MARTIN, Proprietor

Main Street, Bismarck. D. T.

First-Class in Every Particular.

10ft

**H. M. MIXTER,**

Fourth St., Bismarck, D. T.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.

All orders for work in Iron or Wood promptly attended to.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN****To Repairs.**

Diseases of Horses, especially difficulties in connection with the feet, successfully treated. 20ft

**LIVERY STABLES.****HAYES & McASKILL.****Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.**Orders for the City Hack left at the office on  
Fourth Street. 115ft**BREWERY.****Bismarck Brewery,**

Kalberer &amp; Walter,

BISMARCK, D. T.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**ALE AND BEER.****FIRST CLASS GOODS AND****REASONABLE PRICES.**Orders from Abroad will Re-  
ceive Prompt Attention.**MRS. J. A. MAXWELL,****MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING**

THE BEST

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

IN THE CITY, AND

The best Work Done

Store on Main Street. 58ft

**F JAY HAYNES,**

Portrait and Landscape

**Photographer,**

Moorhead, Minn.

Publisher of

Black Hills and Northern Pacific

**VIEWS.**

Catalogue sent on application

THE NEW LE BON TON

**Sample Room**

ANE

**BILLIARD HALL.**

Choice Wines and Cigars always in Stock.

E. Drewry's Celebrated

Ales and Porter

Always on Draught. Opposite the Post Office,

Main Street. Bismarck, D. T. 127ft.

HARE &amp; ELDER, Proprietors.

CITY BAKERY.

Bread, Pies, Cakes, Green Fruits,

Confectionery, &amp;c.

Goods Choice and Fresh and Delivered Free to

any point in the City.

WOOD FOR SALE.

200 CORDS SEASONED WOOD

AT \$5.00 PER CORD DELIVERED.

Apply to

GEO. PEOPLES.

**CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE.**

That portion of the Chicago &amp; Northwestern

Railway between Chicago and Elroy (via Madison)

and the West Wisconsin Railway between Elroy

and St. Paul, to Minneapolis, form a single line

between Chicago, St. Paul &amp; Minneapolis. This

line will hereafter be known as the

**CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE.**

It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and

Minneapolis and Chicago that passes through

Hudson, Eau Claire, Black River Falls, Elroy and

Madison, and

Is the ONLY LINE

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

Pullman Palace Cars.

All trains on this great route run through without

change of cars. Pullman Palace Drawing

Room and Sleeping Cars are run on this route.

All Express trains on this route are equipped

with Westinghouse Patent Air Brakes and Miller's Patent Safety Platform and Couplers—The

Most Perfect Protection against Accidents known.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed,

Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well ballasted

and perfect tract of Steel Rails, the celebrated

Pullman Palace cars, the Perfect Telegraph

system of moving trains, the regularity with which

they run, the admirable arrangement for running

through cars between Chicago and all points

West North and North-west, secure to passengers

all the comforts in modern Railway Travelling.

If you wish the Best Travelling Accommodations

you will buy your tickets by this route, and

will take no other.

All ticket agents can sell you through tickets and

check usual baggage free by this line.

Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleve-

land, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Cincinnati,

Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Bosto-

n, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-

ington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo and all

POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

should buy their tickets via

Chicago, St. Paul &amp; Minneapolis

Line. Close connections are made at Chicago

with the Lake Shore &amp; Michigan, Southern, Balti-

more &amp; Ohio, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Ft.

Wayne &amp; Chicago, Kankakee, Line, Pan

Handle Routes, for all points East and South

east, and with the Chicago &amp; Alton and Illinois

Central for all points South.

New York Office, No. 446 Broadway, Boston,

Office, No. 5 State Street; St. Paul Ticket offices

Corner Third and Jackson Streets, and at depot

on Sibley street; Minneapolis Ticket offices, No.

3 Nicollet House, Block, and St. Paul &amp; Pacific

depot; Chicago Ticket offices, 62 Clark street, under

Sherman House, 74 Canal street, corner Madison

and State Streets; Wells street Depot; corner

Wells and Meigs Streets.

T. B. CLARK, G. P. A. W. W. R. St. Paul.

W. A. STEPHENSON, Gen. Pas. Ag. Chicago.

Agents EAGLE CLAW CO., 713 Sherman St., Phila-

**LOOK! LOOK!****a \$5.00 Revolver****or a \$10.00 Revolver****or a \$20.00 Revolver****or a \$40.00 Revolver****or a \$50.00 Revolver****or a \$75.00 Revolver****or a \$100.00 Revolver****or a \$150.00 Revolver****or a \$200.00 Revolver****or a \$250.00 Revolver****or a \$300.00 Revolver****or a \$400.00 Revolver****or a \$500.00 Revolver****or a \$750.00 Revolver****or a \$1000.00 Revolver****or a \$1500.00 Revolver****or a \$2000.00 Revolver**

**The Silver Lining.**  
There's never a day so sunny  
But a little cloud appears;  
There's never a life so happy  
But has had its time of tears;  
Yet the sun shines out the brighter  
When the stormy tempest clears.  
There's never a garden growing  
With roses in every plot;  
There's never a heart so hardened  
But it has one tender spot;  
We have only to prune the border  
To find the forget-me-not.  
There's never a cup so pleasant  
But has bitter with the sweet;  
There's never a path so rugged  
That bears not the prints of feet;  
And we have a helper promised  
For the trials we may meet.  
There's never a sun that rises  
But we know 'twill set at night;  
The tints that gleam in the morning,  
At evening are just as bright;  
And the hour that is the sweetest  
Is between the dark and light.  
There's never a dream that's happy  
But the waking makes us sad;  
There's never a dream of sorrow  
But the waking makes us glad;  
We shall look some day with wonder  
At the troubles we have had.  
There's never a way so narrow  
But the entrance is made straight;  
There's always a guide to point us  
To the "little wicket gate;"  
And the angels will be nearer  
To a soul that desolate.  
There's never a heart so haughty  
But will some day bow and kneel;  
There's never a he it so wounded  
That the Savon cannot heal;  
There's many a lowly forehead  
That is bearing the hidden seal.  
There's never a day so sunny  
But a little cloud appears;  
There's never a life so happy  
But has its time of tears;  
Yet the sun shines out the brighter  
When the stormy tempest clears.

## Men Who Consult Spirits.

"Do you mean to say that George W. McCrary, the *de facto* Secretary of War, has consulted mediums to obtain spiritual communications?"

This question was put yesterday by a *Star* reporter to Dr. J. V. Mansfield of 61 West Forty-second street, who testified in the Vanderbilt case as to alleged communications from the spirit world which he had obtained through a course of years for the Commodore.

"Certainly," answered Dr. Mansfield, "Mr. McCrary makes no secret of his visits. You would be surprised if I should tell you of the names of the persons who have consulted me in the 29 years that I have been a writing medium?"

"Have you any objection to naming a few of them?"

"None whatever; here are the books containing my records. There are the Lincolns. Mrs. Lincoln has been often to see me, and has received many messages from her husband. James Gordon Bennett, the elder, used to come, and his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Bennett, was a firm believer. She was here many times. Ex Gov. N. P. Talmage of Wisconsin was a frequent visitor. John W. Edmonds used to get more satisfactory communications through me than through any other medium. I have also given communications from the spirit world to Ben Wade, Joshua R. Giddings and Vice-President Wilson."

Was Mr. Wilson a believer?"

"Yes, sir; they found one of my communications in his pocket when he died."

"Have you any strong headed, practical business man on your list?"

"Oh, yes! There was Alvin Adams, the well-known member of the stock company that is known as Adams Express Company. Judge Silas M. Stilwell is another man. E. B. Ward, the Detroit millionaire, and the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher."

"Any scientists?"

"Prof. Agassiz frequently came here."

"Do you mean to say that Prof. Agassiz came as a bit eyes?"

"Well, he used to come here to investigate. I used to tell him he was like Boston new rum—about half and half. He used to come with Prof. C. C. Felton. Prof. Bush used to come too—the Professor of Hebrew in the New York University."

"More of the living persons of note would make interesting reading."

"Yes; but people have a delicacy about having these matters brought up for public ridicule. You may put down Joe Jefferson as a firm believer, and a most enthusiastic one. There is no mistake about that. Then there are Grace Greenwood and Don Piatt, Elder Evans of the Shakers, and Antoinette Doolittle."

"Can you name any rich spiritualist in New York?"

"Yes; there is Dr. Henry J. Newton, who is said to be worth a million dollars. He is President of the Eclectic Medical College."

"Any other names of your visitors?"

"Here is that of John Pierrepont, the poet, Robert Dale Owen, Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith, William C. Coleman of London, Charles Sumner, Charlotte Cushman, the actress, Judge Carter of Ohio, Bishop Doane, J. C. LeGrand, Chief Justice of Maryland, Dr. Napoleon B. Wolfe of Cincinnati, Freeman, the artist and painter of the Royal family, the Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Glendy Burke of New Orleans, Prof. Mapes, and John Brown."

"Of Ossawattamie?"

"Yes, sir; the martyr, John Brown. He came to see me a few days only before he went South."

"Any others?"

"Yes; Judge Alexander M. Cassidy of Colorado, Judge H. E. Parsons of Ashburn."

"You did not mention any of these names on the witness stand?"

"No; they did not give me a chance; but I would have done so, and I would give them a communication from the spirit world if they should ask me again. I feel that I could do it on the witness stand, although it is very difficult to do it when there are so many rowdies around making a disturbance."

"How many spiritualists are there in the world?"

"About 43,000,000."

"Do you know any case but that of the Commodore in which the question of spiritualism has been raised?"

"Oh, yes; there was the very recent case of E. B. Ward at Detroit, who married a second wife, and left a fortune of \$6,000,000, mainly to her, and cutting off the poor children with only a pittance of \$100,000 or so apiece. He was always a pronounced spiritualist, and the children tried to take advantage of that fact to break the will, but they failed. My own father gave most of his property to one son, and Judge Edmonds left most of his to one daughter, but both wills were no attacked on the ground that they were made under spiritual influence."

Dr. Mansfield then volunteered a test of his powers, and undertook to get an answer from the spirit world to any question addressed to a dead person known to the inquirer—that is, he would give whatever answer the spirits directed without seeing the question. The first question was as follows:

"To my Mother—Mrs. [correct name]: Please give me the name of my dead child."

Signed. [Correct name.]

The answer produced, as the Doctor said, from the spirit world, was as follows:

MY DEAR SON—Thank you for this notice. I have long desired to speak with you, but the way was not open for me to do so. Your darling is safe, and will speak with you, would you allow it to do so? It will be far better for it to give that than for me to do so. My son, we do exist, conscious, individually, and under proper conditions talk with mortals as I now talk with you.

[Correct signature.]

The reporter objected that the spirit had not answered the question or even given the sex of the child.

Dr. Mansfield—I cannot help that; I write what the spirits send.

## A Strange Presentiment.

A late number of the *Louisiana Journal* says: Ernest, a bright boy of seven years, oldest son of Mr. Samuel Templeton, a gatekeeper on the Prairieville gravel road, just below this city, met with an accident on Thursday of last week which resulted in his death soon afterward. About noon on that day he mounted a wagon loaded with wood, with the intention of unloading it. The lad seized a stick and was in the act of throwing it to the ground, when he lost his equilibrium and fell, head foremost, to earth. His cries brought his father to his assistance, who led him into the house. The boy did not seem to be much injured. He was conscious, explained to his father how he fell, pointed out his bruises, and conversed rationally for an hour, when he suddenly lost consciousness and remained in that condition until his death, which occurred about six hours after the accident.

The night preceding the above sad accident Mrs. Templeton, the mother of the child, had a strange presentiment of his death. Early in the evening, while the child was asleep, she approached his little bed, and looking earnestly into his face, burst into tears.

The grief of which she was overcome was intense and uncontrollable. It attracted her husband's attention, who inquired into its cause. "Samuel," the weeping mother answered, "I don't think we will ever raise this child." "I can see no cause for your fears," replied the father, "the child is as healthy as can be."

But this answer did not satisfy the mother, for a dark cloud hung over her. Her heart beat rapidly and heavily. Strange shadows crossed her vision; an unseen grief oppressed her; the presage of some horrible coming event cast a burden on her soul she scarce could bear.

At the usual hour the sobbing mother retired, but her rest was uneasy. Toward midnight she arose from her bed and again sought the couch of her boy, who slept the deep, sweet sleep of innocent childhood, all unconscious of the grief-stricken mother who bent over him, bathing his face with tears and kisses.

Mr. Templeton expostulated with his wife, and assured her that her fears were a mere whim, and begged her to calm the grief and go to sleep. But no sleep came to that mother's relief that night, and day broke to bring her no respite from the sad burden her bleeding heart bore. The slightest unusual noise about the house thrilled her with evil forebodings, and thus the weary hours dragged on until the foreshadowed end came in the accident as above related.

## American Girls in London.

A London correspondent writes: I give you my word the passion for marrying American girls has developed into a regular craze with the English nobility, like the rage for old blue, or for a chip of Cleopatra's needle.

Formerly a man of high birth never dreamed of linking himself to a woman of rank less exalted than his own, and the rule still holds good in regard to English girls. But as regards "those beautiful Americans c'est tout ouvre chose." The best and richest and prettiest of them having no birth, of course birth is a matter quite out of the question. The American girls were never born; they grew!

I see very decided signs that this tendency on the part of the British nobleman is to be fully exploited on the part of the American mamma. You would be surprised to see the number of Americans who have engaged rooms for the winter at the Langham and other London hotels. The thing is more unusual, because generally Americans who, winter abroad go to Nice or Florence, or "do" Egypt. But now nothing can make them budge from London, and girls who on a former trip, hated the sight of London, and could not get out of the smoky old place fast enough, and on to Paris, now assure me that they think London the loveliest place in the world, just quite too nice for anything, and far superior to the continent in every respect, especially society.

The other day I was twirling over the

leaves of a stupid book so-called rhymes, written by an Englishman, and entitled "Edward VIII; or, The Coming King," when the following apostrophe to the varied charms of the American girls met my eye:

"American! You may say that her manners are free, that she brags, talks tall and bounces, Yet all the sweet scents of her own bright sa- vannahs.

Come out of her ribbons, her ringlets and frounces.

Say that her nice nasal tone's and offense or the way that she flirts is a tempting of fate,

Well, then, go and dine, Immaculate Conso, Dine at the Langham at eight.

There you will find them all, dear country

"cousins!"

Outshining native-bred spouses and sisters

Flirting and laughing, and chatting by dozens,

Their adjectives plain, their appetites—twis- ters.

Outre their dresses, outrageous, delightful,

Making our women folk wither with hate,

If you think all Bond street dowdy and

frightful.

Dine at the Langham at eight.

## Decorating Their Dead Foes.

The respect paid to courage by the warlike tribes of the Anglo-Indian border is strikingly illustrated by an episode of Napier's famous campaign in Scinde. A detachment had been sent against one of the bravest of the native tribes, almost every warrior of which bore the proof of his valor in the green thread tied around his wrist, a badge more prized by the "hill men" than the Cross of the Legion of Honor by a French soldier. In the course of the skirmishing that ensued, an English sergeant and eleven of his men, mistaking the orders given them, advanced up a narrow gully, where they suddenly found themselves confronted by more than 100 of the enemy. The gallant handful charged without a moment's hesitation and were slain to a man, after killing nearly thirty of their opponents. When the last Englishman had fallen, the bold chief of the tribe, one of the most renowned warriors of Northern India, turned to his men and said: "How say ye, my sons? were these Foreigners (Europeans) brave men?" "The bravest we have ever met," answered the mountaineers with one voice. "Then," cried the old man, taking the precious thread from his own wrist and fastening it to that of the dead sergeant, "bind the green thread upon them all, and not around one wrist only, but around both. Unbelievers though they may be, there are no braver souls in heaven; and it may be that when God sees how we have decorated them, He will grudge such heroes to Shaitaum (satan) and give them a place beside His throne."

Each package contains Dr. SANFORD's Improved Electro-Galvanic Battery, and a complete outfit for use in all cases. Price, \$1.50, to be paid by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canada. W. E. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

Not only promptly arrests the corroding discharges in Catarrh, but, by sympathetic action, it restores to the organs of the head that have been affected by it, and exalts the following:—

Defective Eyesight, Inflamed and Watery Eyes, Loss of Hearing, Earache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Pains in the Temples, Loss of the Senses of Taste and Smell, Elongation of the Uvula, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Putrid Sore Throat, Tickling or Hacking Cough, Bronchitis, and Bleeding of the Lungs.

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# The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1879.

## MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 p.m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JOSEPH HAKE, W.M.

EMER N. CORRY, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 120, I. O. O. F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

J. M. CARNAHAN, N. G.

LOUIS HECHLER, R. Sec.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Miller, B.D., rector. Services at the brick school house every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

On the North Pacific, to and from the east arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; depart Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock.

Leave for Fort Stevenson, Berthold and Burdard and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills early at 8 a.m.

Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a.m.

Registered Mails for all Points Close at P.M.

Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. On Sundays from 7 to 9:30 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m.

## Weekly Weather Report.

BISMARCK, D. T. Jan. 18, 1879.

Highest. Lowest. Mean.

Barometer. 30.03. 29.759 29.996

Thermometer. 50 47 9.1

Humidity. (Rel.) 100 67 94.5

Wind's hourly velocity. 28 0

Wind's prevalent direction. East.

Wind's total movement. 188 miles.

Total amount of rain or melted snow. 0.13 inch.

Barometer. 1

Clouds. Halo. 0

Note. Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

C. CRAMER, Ob. Signal Corps U. S. A.

Office, U. S. Mil. Tel. Station.

## HASH.

D. W. Miller, of Fargo, is spending a few days in the city.

Joe Hanauer, a Chicago traveling man, was in the city last week.

John Davidson, to bed, is registered at the Sheridan House, Tuesday.

The ice crop is good this season and the river is covered with harvesters.

Chas. Denevereaux, of Fort Buford, is at Fort Lincoln attending the court martial.

N. L. Witcher and son, of Deadwood, arrived at the Sheridan yesterday, on their way east.

F. P. Edlank, of Fort Buford arrived in the city on Tuesday, and left for the east Wednesday morning.

Howard Lambert, Fort Keogh mail carrier, had his face frozen badly on his outgoing trip last week.

Dr. H. R. Porter, summoned as a witness before the Reao inquiry at Cheyenne, will be home this week.

C. H. Harris, of Deadwood, arrived from the Hills Monday morning and left for the east Wednesday morning.

W. S. Funsheire, post trader at Camp Ruhlen, left for his home Thursday, after a week's sojourn in this city.

R. Wren, and Jno. H. Curnan, of Deadwood, arrived from the east Thursday, and left for home by stage Friday.

J. A. Campbell and Theo. Borup, post traders at Fort Custer, went east Wednesday morning for a brief visit.

O. C. Greene, superintendent of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, was in the city Thursday on business.

"Fatty" Edwards, of the Fargo Republican, is sick and it is observed by that fact that he is recovering slowly.

James Leighton, of the firm of Leighton & Jordan, post traders at Fort Buford, was in the city last week and went east Friday.

F. H. Gray, of Yankton, clerk of the Steamer Sherman, returned to this city last week where he will remain during the season.

Lieuts. R. T. Jacob Jr., Nelson Bronson and J. F. Munson arrived from Fort Buford Monday to attend the court martial at Fort Lincoln.

Wm. Smith, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in the city Saturday, leaving for Fort A. Lincoln yesterday, to the intense delight of the "boys in blue."

Col. E. H. Bly, proprietor of the Sheridan House who has spent nearly three weeks in this city, returned to his home in Bismarck Friday.

Foster, of the Jamestown Alert, has been appointed to some office in the Territorial Legislature and has gone to Yankton to attend to his duties.

General Sturgis, wife and daughter were registered at the Sheridan House, Tuesday. Mrs. Sturgis and daughter left for the east on Wednesday's train.

Lieut. Edmunds, of Camp Ruhlen, who has been on witness duty at Fort Lincoln, for the past ten days, returned to his post by stage on Thursday.

The announcement made last night at the church that the services of the Methodist church would be removed to the City Hall is hereby, for the present, revoked.

L. F. Whitbeck, the lively newspaper correspondent of the Hills, has bought the Deadwood Enterprise. Whitbeck will give Deadwood what it never had before, a little newspaper enterprise and snap.

H. A. Towne, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific road was in the city last week. He asserts that the extension of the road is certain and that an engine will cross over the river on the ice soon. He was accompanied by his wife.

Bismarck, with a population of 1,500, has done a business this year of nearly \$3,000,000. This is the place where they

raise a good crop of potatoes with but one rain in three months, and grow parsnips thirty-five inches long, and leave the tap root in the ground at that.—Northern Pacific Farmer.

S. H. Emerson, manager of the Sheridan house, returned to this city Saturday evening, looking as pleasant as ever. His extreme bashfulness will not admit of his wife's company at the table for a few days. Mr. Emerson went as far east as Boston.

E. F. Warner, of Dakota City, Neb., who has been at Buford for the past few weeks, in the capacity of prosecuting attorney for the government, arrived in the city Tuesday and left for the east Wednesday. Mr. Warner succeeded in finding all the guilty parties connected with the burning of the government hay a short time since, and upon arriving at this city was agreeably surprised to learn that he had been elected to the state legislature.

Ambitious mamas in the East have established the fashion of bringing forward their young and beautiful daughters and letting them beg for kisses from eminent men, and the lips of a youthful New York belle are said to be an osculatory album upon which are impressed the caresses of a number of heroes, from Grant down to Alexis. Perhaps some of the young ladies of Northern Dakota are afflicted with the same aspirations, in which event it might be observed that the editor of THE TRIBUNE has fixed office hours, running from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. Now is the time to form clubs.

## Lasting.

So lasting is the odor of Dr. Price's Pet Rose, Ylang-Ylang, Thibet Alist, Alisto, Bouquet, and other scents, that a handkerchief being perfumed with them will still retain the odor after being washed. No one who has used Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes can have failed to notice their rich, fresh fragrance. Sold by W. A. Hollenback.

## Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck Post Office for the week ending, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879:

Bishop Chas. Larsen Albert

Briggs F. E. Love John

Baldwin Jas. B. Morris David 2

Bush Thomas Matheson & Goldberg

Davidson James MacLean Cero

Davis Berhard Murray May Bina

Farwell Geo. Martin E. J. 2

Farrell Belle Maguire Hugh

Frankenberg Henry Padd n Thomas

Foulk Wm 3 Ragstaff C

Gardner May Reddell John

Harrigan James Sonnerville John C

Livingston Mr. (black-Wegener Anton Smith)

If the above letters are not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, at Washington. Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised Letters" and give date of list.

## Grand Raffle and Ball.

A grand Raffle, Ball and Supper will be given by Mrs. B. Alexander at Champion Hall, Bismarck, D. T., Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at which a solid Gold Stem Winder and Settee, Elegin movement, Hunting Case Watch, will be included; also solid gold gentleman's Chain, Tickets admitting to the raffle, ball and Supper \$2.00. The Fort Lincoln Band will furnish the music and a good time is expected. No disorderly characters will be admitted in the hall. Buses will run from the Fort every two hours after 8 o'clock.

## Notice to Tax Payers.

There will be a 10 per cent penalty added on and after January 1st, 1879, on all taxes now due.

3t W. B. WATSON, Treasurer.

## To Let.

A house to let or for sale. Enquire at FISHER'S, corner Third and Meigs Streets.

## A Bargain.

320 acres, one mile from the Sheridan House, at ten dollars per acre.

10t GEO. W. SWEET.

## Money to Loan.

On Real Estate or approved collateral.

15t GEO. P. FLANNERY.

Messrs. Hare & Elder have the best lunch counter west of St. Paul.

## Money to Loan.

Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers.

M. P. STAFFERY, Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

Sewing Machines at FISHER'S for \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 to \$75.

Mince Meat at Bragg's. 21-33

## To Rent.

A wheel wright shop adjoining the new blacksmith shop of Cyrus Livingston, on Fifth street.

Parties desiring such an institution in so favorable a location, will do well to apply to Mr. Livingston, immediately.

## Notice.

The public is hereby cautioned against paying anyone on our account unless presented with a written order from us.

3t-36 MCLEAN & MACNIDER.

## Pure Flour.

The very best brand of White Flour constantly

on hand at Parkin & Whalen's.

Cash paid for furs.

HALLETT & KEATING.

Parkin & Whalen are the only authorized agents of Frazee's celebrated Flour in this city.

Oysters in every style at Hare & Elder's. Take the side entrance.

## Bragg's Old Reliable

Montana Market is packed full of choice Meats.

Poultry, Eggs, Canned Goods, &c., which are sold as cheap as the cheapest.

## Lots for sale on time.

25t FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

## Wood, Wood.

Three to five cords of wood will get a good

Sewing Machine at FISHER'S.

Cor. Third and Meigs Streets.

## Notice.

OFFICE A. A. Q. M. Fort A. LINCOLN, D. T.

December 21, 1878.

There will be sold at auction at this office on

Wednesday, January 22, 1879, Six (6) Condemned

Government Horses and some unserviceable

Quartermasters' Stores.

CHAS. A. VARNUM, First Lieut. and R. Q. M. 7th Cav. A. A. Q. M.

First 32-34

18-20

22-24

26-28

30-32

34-36

38-40

42-44

46-48

50-52

54-56

58-60

62-64

66-68

70-72

74-76

80-82